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Ex Parte Presentation

Docket No. 92-297

December 3, 1993

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Mr. William F. Caton Acting Secretary Federal Communications Commission 1919 M. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20554

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Caton:

We are writing this letter to advise the Commission that an ex parte presentation was made to Thomas Tycz, Robert James, Cecily Holiday, Fern Jarmulnek, Susan Magnotti and Harold Ng on December 3, 1993, in connection with the above-captioned rulemaking proceeding. A summary of the presentation is enclosed herewith. The presentation was made by representatives of Motorola Satellite Communications, Inc., Norris Satellite Communications, Inc., NASA, and Calling Communications Corporation.

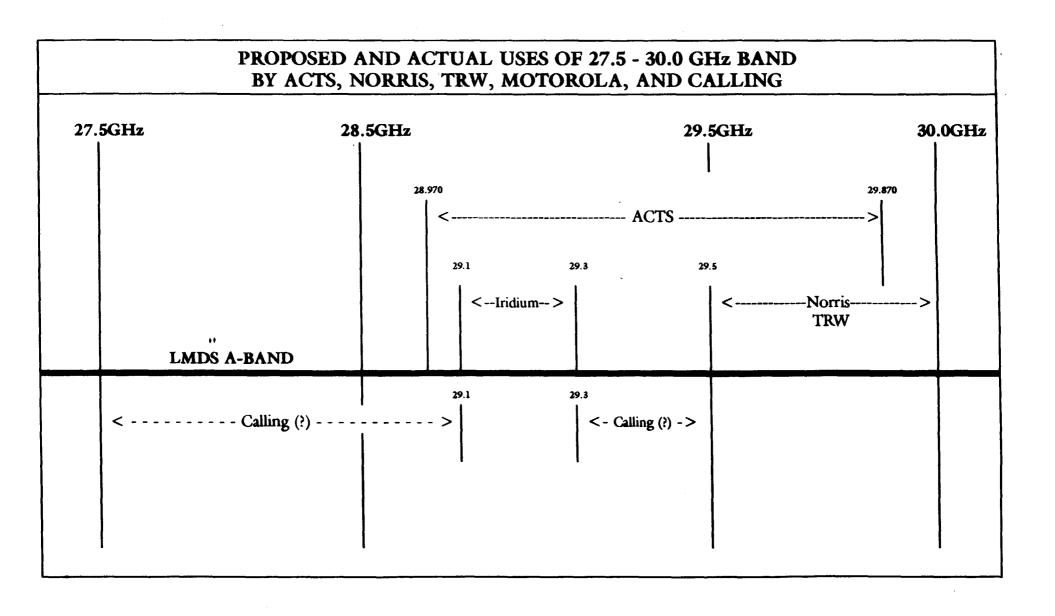
Correspondence or inquiries concerning this matter should be directed to the undersigned.

Enclosure

COALITION TO PRESERVE THE PRIMARY STATUS OF THE 27.5-29.5 GHZ BAND FOR SATELLITE SERVICES

- 1. The 27.5-30.0 GHz band is allocated to the Fixed Satellite Service ("FSS") on a co-primary basis with terrestrial fixed and mobile services. The 29.5-30.0 GHz band also is allocated to the Mobile Satellite Service ("MSS") on a secondary basis. There is a pending rulemaking proceeding to change the MSS allocation to co-primary.
- 2. The FCC proposal in CC Docket No. 92-297 to allocate the 27.5-29.5 GHz band for a Local Multipoint Distribution Service ("LMDS") is based in part on the FCC's conclusion that the 27.5-29.5 GHz band is not being utilized by FSS users.
- 3. Contrary to the FCC's belief, there is substantial and growing demand for the 27.5-30.0 GHz band for FSS and MSS use. <u>See</u> Attached Table. The band was long viewed as expansion spectrum for FSS once the C & Ku bands were saturated.
- 4. Realistically, there is no spectrum available below the 27.5-29.5 GHz band for uplinks for the FSS due to full occupancy of these bands. The closest available band for uplinks for FSS is in the 40 GHz band. The use of this spectrum for FSS is not economically feasible, because of the aggravation of rain attenuation and other technical problems at the higher frequencies.
- 5. Given the demand for the use of FSS spectrum at 27.5-29.5 GHz and the unavailability of other FSS allocated spectrum for economically viable FSS uses, the primary status of the 27.5-29.5 GHz band for FSS must be preserved.
- 6. Authorizing spectrum in the 27.5-29.5 GHz band for LMDS on a co-primary basis with FSS will effectively preempt satellite usage in any portion of the 27.5-29.5 GHz band.
 - A. FSS earth stations will cause harmful interference to LMDS subscriber receivers located in the same area.
 - B. LMDS systems will cause interference to MSS satellite receivers.
 - C. Sharing on the basis of frequency separation or geographic separation will not be feasible because LMDS systems will operate across the entire 27.5-29.5 GHz band for LMDS.
- 8. The Coalition does not oppose the prompt authorization of LMDS service.

- 9. The Coalition opposes authorization of the 27.5-29.5 GHz band to LMDS on a coprimary basis.
- 10. The Coalition believes there is a sufficient amount of spectrum available in nearby bands for the proposed LMDS service.
- 11. The Coalition supports initiation of a negotiated rulemaking proceeding among all interested parties including LMDS and FSS proponents to consider various spectrum options for LMDS.
- 12. The Coalition has identified various available spectrum alternatives for LMDS. One alternative is the 40 GHz band, which is preferred because of its compatibility with the European plan to allocate 40.5-42.5 GHz for LMDS. Allocation of the 27.5-29.5 GHz band for LMDS in the U.S. is incompatible with the European plan. Consistency between the European and American LMDS allocations will enable U.S. equipment manufacturers to have access to European markets, will help secure the U.S.' position as a world leader in telecommunications technology, will create additional jobs for American equipment manufacturers, and will help reduce the trade imbalance.



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